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could be replaced by equally qualified personnel. Fersonnel to be hired were selected primarily for their SED membership and not for their technical qualifications. Among the leading personnel, there were engineers with experiences from before and during the war. Many of the engineers who have been working for WTBG for two or three years can never be expected to become good development engineers. Furthermore it was unlikely that some of the engineers with post-war training would be qualified for leading positions in constive activities.

7. Prior to late 1953, Knapp (fnu) the chief of the cadre department, was the only SED member holding a key position at WTBG. In October 1954, SED members in leading positions included:

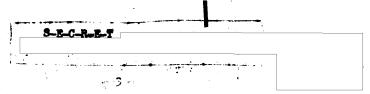
Dr Zapff (fnu)
Knapp (fnu)
Equit (fnu)
Merz (fnu)
Moeller (fnu)
Mahler (fnu)

Plant manager chief, cadre department chief, labor department chief, metallurgy department chief, plant labor union chief in charge of development

Other SED members were assigned as deputies to section chiefs. It was obvious that, probably by order of the Party, SED members were gradually taking over positions all over the plant without consideration of their qualifications. Previously there had been no SED members in the BGL except for some persons placed at the bottom of the list as substitutes. Later individual persons were gradually transferred from the BGL because of "social unreliability" Some of them were even discharged or arrested and were replaced by party members. In August 1954, a false statement made in a questionnaire finally gave the reason for the discharge of the BGL chairman and his replacement by an SED members.

- 8. The same tendency also became apparent in other departments of the enterprise. The Party had obviously infiated efforts to gain influence by getting more SED members into important positions. It was even discussed that, in order to reduce the power of the chiefs, measures should be taken to split up the large department into smaller sections. It was expected that chiefs of smaller sections would be easier to control. It was extremely difficult to fight this party policy which was widely supported by ministerial authorities.
- 9. This development was received with indignation by all independently—thinking employees who feared a proletarization of WTBG which, over under Soviet control, had held a high scientific technical level. The morale in offices and workshops had, therefore, dropped, and only because the German worker is basically not lawy were the activities continued. Even for miner causes, individual perty members were sharply criticized. On 8 October, when two leading persons of the EV. Feinmechanik and Ontik visited WTBG, all impleys were given to opportunity to eit their complaints. The complainer's chiefs were not admitted, dince so many people had grievances office hours for the complaining session, weighnally scheduled from O900 to 1100 nours, did not stop before 1600 hours. It could not be foreseet that any results would be obtained by these complaints which primarily concerned the unsatisfactory conditions at WTBG caused by the new managers. Quite a few old and qualified members wanted to leave the enterprise before they would become visiting of the struggle for powers.

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- 10. As a result of the low technical level and the low merale, delays occurred continuously in spite of the enormous efforts involved. Even those persons who had shown great initiative did just enough work to escape personal trouble. Because of these delays, the expenses for development projects greatly exceeded the planned figures. If this critical condition could not be oliminated. WTBG would loose its good reputation and consequently many customers.
- A difficult situation was caused by the fact that some of the projects previously ordered by the Soviets could not be completed on schedule by late 1954. The Central Institute of Research and Techniques maintained that in 1955 no funds could be provided by the East German Government for these projects. The could not yet be foreseen whether the Soviet customers themselves would raise the prices fixed for these projects. In 1955 WTBG was, therefore, expected to face a very critical situation, which, however, might possibly give occasion; for the release of the technical manager Dr Weller. Gerious problems arose for the high frequency laboratory, sance the Central Institute of Research and Techniques took the position that the development work so far carried out by this laboratory should be carried out by the RFT. Even the HV Feinmechanik und Optik—took very little interest in a large high frequency development department maintaining that enough orders for measuring, control technical and optical instruments had been received to fully utilize the entire WTBG plant capacity. By October 1954, the high frequency laboratory with its 60 development—engineers had received only two minor orders for 1955
- 12. On the other hand, there were indications that WTBG will work exclusively on development projects for the Ministry of Interior. This tendency dominated in mid-October, and it was only because of the resistance of the HV Projects in the which feared the loss of an essential development station for projects in its own field, that these plans have so far not bear realized.

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|----|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 3. | Comment | For a list of key pe | ersonnel of WTBG, see Annexo | 25 X 1 |

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List of Key Personnel of WTBG, Status 1 October 1954.

Dr Zapff (newly hired) Plant manager Dr Weller (fnu) Technical manager Thielicke (fmu) Chief designer Ing. Alfred Bahre (sick since Jameary) Chief, high frequency laboratory Chief, laboratory of measuring Zeumer (fmu) techniques Chief, laboratory of governor Boecking (fru) techniques Weikert (fnu) (newly hired)
Schumann (fnu)
Raschke (fnu) (newly hired)
Meissner (fnu) (newly hired) Documentation Chief, mechanical workshop Chief, switching workshop Commercial manager Zahlmann (fma) Chief accountant Chief, procurement office Schroeder (fmq) Brune Knapp Hens Equit Chief, personnel department; Chief, labor department Nowicki (fou) Plant security Moeller (newly hired) Chairman of labor union Mahler (fnu) Chief, SED detachment

The following positions were newly established after 1 January 1954:

Chief, production department research Mahler (fmu) and techniques
Chief, production Karger (fmu)

Chief metallurgist Mers (fun)

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had an average lab 512 persons. This figure included 220 technical engineers working in laboratories and designing departments, 180 skilled laborers in workshops, 35 administrative employeesin charge of house administration, cleaning and maintenance, 45 commercial employees working in the accounting office, procurement department, planning department, in 1954, WTBG lost several qualified expectations. None of these experts 25X1

could be replaced by equally qualified personnel. Fersonnel to be hired were selected primarily for their SED membership and not for their technical qualifications. Among the leading personnel, there were engineers with experiences from before and during the war. Many of the engineers who have been working for WTBG for two or three years can never be expected to become good development engineers. Furthermore it was unlikely that some of the engineers with post-war training would be qualified for leading positions in creative activities.

7. Prior to late 1953, Knapp (fnu) the chief of the cadre department, was the only SED member holding a key position at WTBG. In October 1954, SED members in leading positions included:

Dr Zapff (fnu)

Rnapp (fnu)

Equit (fnu)

Morz (fnu)

Moeller (fnu)

Mehler (fnu)

Plant manager

chief, cadre department

chief, labor department

chief, metallurg department

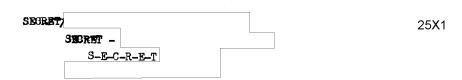
chief, plant labor union

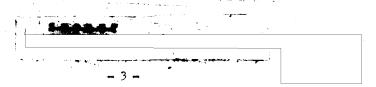
chief in charge of development

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- 8. The same tendency also became apparent in other departments of the enterprise. The Party had obviously initiated efforts to gain influence by getting more SED members into important positions. It was even discussed that, in order to reduce the power of the chiefs, measures should be taken to split up the large departments into smaller sections. It was expected that chiefs of smaller sections would be easier to control. It was extremely difficult to fight this party policy which was widely supported by minimistered and the party policy which
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Comment. For a list of key personnel of WTBG, see Annex.

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